

New-York Daily Tribune

MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1863.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications. All business letters for the office should be addressed to "THE TRIBUNE," New-York.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

—Dispatches from Nashville, dated Friday, say that the Rebel Gen. Forrest, with 4,000 men and 12 guns, attacked our relief and storehouses coming up the Cumberland River, capturing five steamboats, laden with valuable commissary stores, and the gunboat *Sidell*. Several of the boats contained wounded soldiers, who, in jumping from them while burning, were shot in the water. The negro crews were stripped of their clothing, tied to trees, cowhided, and left to starve on shore. The boats were all burned, after being robbed of valuables. The officers and soldiers were stripped of clothing and plundered. Several bridges on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad have been destroyed, and mail communication can not be resumed for some time. An entire Rebel regiment numbering about 300 men, deserted and came into our outpost, 15 miles beyond Murfreesboro on Thursday. The *Chattanooga* Rebel reports a large fleet of gunboats and transports ascending the Mississippi River on the 13th inst.

—Another Rebel pirate is heard from. The brig *Gilmore* Mercedith of Baltimore and the schooner *West Wind* sailed from St. Thomas Jan. 4 for Cuba, to load, and the same day were chased back to St. Thomas by the Confederate schooner *Retribution*. She lay outside of the harbor, and during the night her boats alongside of the *Gilmore* Mercedith, which was at anchor in the harbor, and took from her five of the crew.

—Our correspondence from New-Orleans, printed on the first page of this paper, gives very complete details of the late disaster at Givestown. We also present, in order to give a perfect understanding of the situation of our vessels, a clear and accurate map of the harbor.

—We learn from Fort Monroe that all the Union commissioned officers captured since the 12th inst., are to be handed over to the Governors of the States where taken, and it is probable that all captured previous to that date will be released.

—The officers of the Ironsides, previous to their departure for the seat of war, passed a series of resolutions complimentary to Col. Hoyt, to whose zeal and enterprise the organization is indebted for its speedy completion.

—Four war vessels sailed yesterday from this port on important service, viz: The *Nahant*, the *Wes-hawken*, the *Lackawanna*, and the *Iroquois*. The first two are iron-clads.

—The resignation of Brig.-Gen. Duryee has been accepted, and he is now out of the service. On returning to New-York he will resume his regular business.

—The steam frigate *Colorado* arrived yesterday from Fort Monroe. She has been in commission only a few weeks, and is already much damaged.

—We have full confirmation of the capture of Arkansas Post. The spoil is great—from seven to ten thousand Rebels were taken.

GENERAL NEWS.

—A fire occurred yesterday morning in the lumber yard of Con & Johnson, No. 268 Cherry street, which spread to the yard of Mr. Duryee. Two houses were burned to death, and a large quantity of lumber was destroyed. Damage about \$25,000. Condit & Johnson's loss is \$20,000; insured for \$30,000. Mr. Duryee's loss is \$5,000; insured for \$20,000.

—A copy of the letter presented to Maj.-Gen. Butler offering a public reception, having been elegantly engrossed upon parchment, was on Saturday signed by Ex-Governors Morgan, Fish and King, Chace, Ferris, President King of Columbia College, Horace Webster, David Dudley Field and many other prominent citizens.

—By the arrival yesterday of the brig *Costa Rica*, we have intelligence of a destructive conflagration at Aspinwall, New-Granada. The fire occurred on the 26th ult., and continued for twelve hours, destroying one-half of the business portion of the town. The loss is estimated at \$300,000.

—On Saturday Mr. A. Muller was arrested on the charge of making \$20,000 worth of shipwreckers, purporting to be issued by the Corporation of this city, and taken before Justice Connolly, who held him for examination.

—The appointments and removals in the various departments under the new regime are nearly completed and the slate as made out by *Mozart* and *Tammany* has been carried out to the letter.

—No Senator has yet been elected from California. The last balloting was on Friday night, when the body adjourned until Tuesday.

—The vote by which Gov. Ramsey of Minnesota was elected to the United States Senate, was 45, to 17 for A. G. Chaffee, Democrat.

—The stock market was very strong on Saturday, with an active demand. The speculative market was very strong and there was a general advance in shares. Government securities maintained the highest price of Friday. The *Edwards* were strong and the *Western* shares generally were in demand at an advance. After the hour, the market was weaker, the shares falling off 1/2 to 3/4 cent. Later in the day, there was a much stronger feeling, with a disposition to buy all the speculative reliables. The closing quotations at half-past five o'clock were considerably higher than those of the second hour, and a hopeful impression of the coming week prevailed. In foreign bills there is but little doing, but the market is steady at 104 1/2 for Sterling. In money there is no change to notice. The call to favor the *Edwards* supply is abundant at 120 1/2 cent. Gold has been very irregular, but the fluctuations have not been important. The rate has been between 140 and 141, closing at the latter bid. Custom-House notes are rather quiet, but steady at 142 1/2. One-Past Certificates were in good demand and strong. The 7 1/2s sold at 102.

We consider Albany affairs at length in another article, but we desire to call attention to the letter of our special correspondent, which clearly and calmly describes a scene which has seldom been witnessed in a legislative hall north of Mason & Dixon's line. It is apparent from his account that the question now pending in the Assembly at Albany is not whether a Republican or Democrat—Mr. Callcott or anybody else—shall be chosen Speaker. But it is whether Law or Violence shall control the choice of the Assembly, whether the armed and armed ruffians of Fernando Wood and Horatio Seymour shall rule in the State Councils as they once did in this city, by intimidation and brute force; whether political dissensions are to result in the State as they have in the Nation, in armed resistance to the rightful will of the majority seeking to exercise its Constitutional functions. The Northern guide of Jefferson Davis and sympathizers with

Rebellion have attempted no service more wholly in the interest of their Southern masters than this outrage upon the order and the rights of the Assembly of New-York. If there are Democrats not wholly abandoned to the Rebel cause and lost to public shame, we pray them to consider thoughtfully the issue they are raising, its possible consequences to the Republic, and the certain infamy which awaits its authors and abettors.

We publish this morning a letter from one of our correspondents with the Army of the Potomac, announcing that another forward movement was about to be made. Such particulars as we have received of the intentions of Gen. Burnside it would be premature as yet to make public, but we have reason to believe that the army is across the river, although we are without confirmation of the news by telegraph.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

This day concludes the second week of the Annual Session of our State Legislature, which the Constitution of 1847 practically limits to one hundred days, and of which therefore an eighth has already expired, yet the more popular branch remains unorganized. A great number of ballots have been taken with uniform result—"For Henry Sherwood 63, Gilbert Dean 63—no choice." The number has often been less than 63 on each side, because of pairs, but there has always been a tie.

In the election of last November, the supporters of Gen. Wadsworth for Governor elected 64 Members to that House, those of Gov. Seymour 63, and the remaining member (Mr. Cutler of Albany) was supported by both parties. He had previously been known as a Republican, but had intimate business relations with the Central Railroad and was understood to favor its candidate for Governor. His Republican friends and neighbors insisted that he was still a Republican in principle, and would not with the Union Members in the organization of the House. They were mistaken: he has voted for Dean throughout, making a tie and preventing an election.

Mr. Sherwood, some days since, having heard that Mr. Cutler would vote for Chauncey M. Depew of Westchester County, (a thorough Unionist,) insisted on having his own name withdrawn as a candidate and Mr. Depew's substituted; but, before the hour of assembling next morning, it was ascertained that this was an error—that Mr. Cutler would not vote for Mr. Depew. The Union Members thereupon resolved to close the contest by voting in a body for Mr. T. C. Callcott of Brooklyn, a Democrat, but one who was understood to favor an unflinching support of the Government in this terrible crisis and to be disposed to treat the Union members fairly and impartially in forming the Committees. As this was all we had a right to expect from a tied House, our side was satisfied, and would have elected Mr. Callcott on the next ballot.

But the other side saw fit to be intensely dissatisfied—for what reason, it would puzzle a fair man to say. They were to have a Democratic Speaker—one who has been twice, if not often, elected by their party, and always held a high place in its confidence—they were to have a fair apportionment of the Committees by said Democrat—they were to have a protracted and harassing contest terminated, under circumstances insuring to the recommendations of their Governor a fair consideration by the House. What more could they ask?

A bloody riot is what they seem determined to have. For two days, they have prevented an election and kept the Assembly surrounded by bullies and ruffians of the worst order, while the hall has resounded with threats of violence and bloodshed which would have shamed the worst orgies of the French Revolution. And the Assembly, in full view of these threats, adjourned over on Saturday to Wednesday evening next!

Of course, the Union members did not intend to give way, but they made a grave mistake. They consented to adjourn on Friday in deference to a specific pledge that there would be no obstacle interposed to the election of a Speaker on Saturday morning. That pledge was deliberately, ostentatiously violated, and a carnival of blackguardism and brutality kept up throughout Saturday. This should have been promptly stopped. We hold that, until an organization shall have been effected, debate is in order in a legislative body only by unanimous consent. A contrary rule would enable a decided minority to prevent organization and action altogether. "I object," from a single Member, should suffice to arrest debate at any time until after an organization shall have been effected.

But, debate being allowed, the Union Members should have patiently listened to the end, and then responded with "Mr. Clerk, call the roll!" That call should be repeated and insisted on at every pause in the riotous din, and every motion to adjourn voted down until after the choice of a Speaker. If the ruffians chose to bolt, let them, by all means. The Union Members with Mr. Callcott would still constitute a quorum, and could speedily effect an election.

Mr. Callcott we do not know, and have always hitherto stood opposed to him. He may possibly be bullied and bounded into declining the Speakership, in which case we have no more to say. But, unless he does expressly decline, we trust no Union Member will be diverted from his support, even by an offer of the entire Democratic vote to Mr. Sherwood or Mr. Depew. Many points are involved in the contest, but the point of the bow-knife takes precedence of all others. If a majority of the representatives of our State can be bullied out of their choice of Speaker by an assemblage of the ruffians of two or three cities in the capital, armed to the teeth and interrupting the proceedings with their hideous howls, menaces, and blasphemies, then it is more important that the People shall be fully apprised of that fact than that any man or measure shall triumph or be defeated.

EUROPE IN OUR CONTEST.

From the outbreak of the Slaveholders' Rebellion to this hour, one steady purpose has gleamed through all the antics, the charlatanism, the tergiversations of *The N. Y. Herald*—that of arraying Europe against the cause of Freedom and the Union. Ask an intelligent Englishman what he means by insisting that the North is bent on War with England, corals Canada, &c., &c., and he will gravely reply that the *American Press* says so; and, being challenged for specifications, he at once proceeds to quote the gasconading fulminations of *The Herald*. The worst of these are eagerly reproduced by the Secession-sympathizing journals of the Old World, and are, in the absence of countervailing testimony, generally accepted as proof positive of the tone and temper of the American Press, when, in fact, not one in a hundred of our journals ever dreamed of so speaking. But *The Herald* happens to be notorious in Europe, while the best of our decent journals are, unhappily, little known there; and thus the fustian of our harlequin, though universally scouted in America, is used with damaging effect in Europe to foment hostility to the Union cause.

The Emperor of France has recently evinced a very natural anxiety that our contest should be brought to an early conclusion. Thus far, he but utters what all Europe undoubtedly feels. It is this fact that he has all the great material interests of the civilized world behind him that renders his attitude and probable action subjects of intense solicitude. Every patriot of tolerable discernment realizes the immense importance of conciliating his good will to the National cause, so that the time, the manner and the drift of his interposition, if such there shall be, may be friendly, not hostile, to the restoration of our Union. *The Herald* of course rushes in to render that interposition as favorable as may be to its master, Jeff. Davis. Here is a fair sample of the most recent of its daily diatribes:

"It is idle to assert that France and her ruler are our friends. Every action of Napoleon's proves the contrary, and well does Davis appreciate that in the Emperor he has an ally. In England trade and the millions have opened and closed sympathies from the Government, the aristocracy, and the press. The people of England are with us. Their sympathies are for the Union, our laws, and our good and noble Constitution, which they regard as man's only true charter for liberty and independence. Right, Golden, Newman, and others, guide and influence the sympathy the English people feel for us, and their conduct of our great cause is a good example to us in keeping back the tide of the ill will that would sweep us from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Spain has shown her feelings towards the Union cause, and she has done so in a manner which has raised the admiration of all eyes. We repeat our advice to the Administration as regards getting ready for all contingencies."

—Every word of the above will be circulated and read in our camps and in those of the Confederate Rebels—with what effect? Who does not realize that it says to our Union soldiers—"All your efforts, your sacrifices, your sufferings, are idle waste—Europe is all dead against you, and will in due time complete a recognition of the Southern Confederacy!" In the Rebel camps, it will be fairly interpreted as saying—"Hold out a little longer—be patient, and Europe will compel the Federal Government to give way and recognize your independence." And thus *The Herald*, which, by the favor of certain officers, is systematically diffused through the camps of our Army on the Rappahannock, to the exclusion of more loyal journals, has done more to dishearten and demoralize that Army than all other influences put together. And, having thus done the work of its master, it turns about and with Satanic grin asks, "Why don't the Army of the Rappahannock go forward?" Why, Sir, it is precisely because you have been permitted to poison it with detraction of the Government, calumnies on its leaders, and representations that all the world is combined to render the Union cause hopeless, that the Grand Army is not in condition for a vigorous offensive.

We say to the Army as well as to the Nation, Do not believe one word of what *The Herald* asserts with regard to the disposition or the purposes of the French Emperor. He may or may not tender, in his own good time, his good offices for the settlement of our desolating quarrel; but, should he ever do so, it will not be in a spirit of hostility to our Government and our Union. That he wants peace in America is no secret and no marvel; but he has no interest, no wish, adverse to our greatness and our prosperity. There may have been misapprehensions on his side as well as on ours; but, if so, they have on his side passed away with the purely factitious causes that originated them. France, which did so much and so nobly to secure the independence and the consequent greatness of our country, is not about to interpose for their destruction. Let us, then, not repel good offices not yet tendered; let us not give new hope to our nearly exhausted enemies, by feigning an apprehension which we have no need to feel; let us not assume that Napoleon is our enemy for reasons which would be equally cogent to prove the Czar, the Sultan and the Emperor of Austria so, when we know them all to be our friends; let us believe and insist that, as we have wronged no nation, and as our cause is just and identified with that of all benign governments against all wanton and senseless rebellion, so it must commend itself to the approval and the sympathy of the entire civilized world.

A NAVAL EXPEDITION.

Two formidable iron-clad vessels and two fine steamers left this port yesterday for some point on the Southern coast. A few days since, three iron-clads left other ports, and in a short time all will have assembled at a common rendezvous. Had the Monitor survived, a fleet of six invulnerable ships would have been available for any duty laid out by the authorities. As it is, five are in fighting condition, and are supported by first-class wooden ships, which can be made valuable auxiliaries after the brunt of the battle is over.

The coming contest will be looked on with great interest all over the world. It will clear up whatever doubts exist as to the worth of armored vessels. We should not be surprised,

whether it is in our power or not, to gratify mere curiosity as to the destination of the fleet, but the judicious care, and energy which have been displayed in its organization, and the unprecedented power of the armaments of the iron-clads, render it certain that no small matter is to be undertaken. Every 16-inch gun on board these vessels fires a ball weighing 450 lbs., which falls with a crushing weight of 900 tons upon whatever its strikes. Where such missiles are to be directed, the public will know in due season.

JEFFERSON DAVIS'S MESSAGE.

Like the previous manifestoes of the able and infamous Rebel who calls himself President of the Confederate States, this document combines an attempt to argue the Rebels into confidence in their ultimate success, with an appeal to Europe for recognition. We have no space to controvert the elaborate misrepresentations and specious arguments already repeatedly answered, by which the legality of secession and the rightful independence of the Rebel States are sought to be asserted. We pass over also the inconsistency of the reiterated statements that the blockade is ineffective and the distress of the country in consequence of it, extreme. The discussion of privateering, complaints against the unfairness of Europe in closing its ports to prizes, and complaints of the unequal operation of foreign neutrality, are points that Davis has made before, though perhaps less elaborately, and the fallacy of which has been convincingly exposed. It is impossible, however, not to discover in these portions of the message the adoption of a tone more defiant toward Europe, more confident and more careless of recognition, than the Rebels have hitherto ventured to assume. The discussion on this subject closes with a quotation from the recent dispatch of the French Minister, and with the expression of renewed certainty of speedy acknowledgment by European Powers.

From the outset of this contest the Rebels have omitted no opportunity to practice unwarlike and inhuman atrocities, and no opportunity to declare to Europe that we have been guilty of the outrages which they also have committed. Accordingly the McNeill case is again referred to in this message, though it has been unanswerably shown that every act of the General who is charged with the crime of murder, lay strictly within the line of his military duty. Gen. Butler, against whom Davis's proclamation was specially directed, is again held up to the world as an outlaw, and it is remonstrated that his execution in expiation of his crimes will immediately follow his capture by any of the Rebel forces. It is noticeable that no threat is uttered against McNeill.

Now we have one word to offer concerning the duty of our Government in these premises. Gen. Butler was sent to New-Orleans with the command of an independent department, which he so administered as to reduce to unquestioning obedience the most lawless and malignantly rebellious city in the South; which was governed meanwhile, with even-handed justice but inexorable severity against defiant treason, open or concealed. Of all the infamous charges urged against him with persistent bitterness by Rebel authorities and journals and by their sympathizers in the North, not one has been sustained by evidence. He was removed by the Government, it is supposed, in conciliation of foreign remonstrances, but remains to this day, as the public remains, in ignorance of the grounds of that action. The loyal newspapers and citizens of the North, without exception, defend and applaud his conduct, and deplore his removal. The House of Representatives, by a vote of three to one, has declared its approval of his able, upright, and humane administration. It is understood that another command not less in dignity than his old one will shortly be offered him. Whether it be or not, we conceive that an imperative obligation rests on the Government to reply in fitting terms to the bloody threats of the Rebel President.

They are not uttered for the first time. The doom of a felon was denounced against Gen. Hunter, and remains yet impending in case of his capture; yet Gen. Hunter has just been returned to the Department of the South. These two Generals, as well as the loyal officers who are in command of negro troops, are entitled to the protection of the Government. While Davis's threats remain unanswered they have no protection. There is but one alternative, in justice to them. Either withdraw them from service, or announce at once that any violence to prisoners will be rewarded with instant retaliation. The dignity and reputation of the Government no less inexorably demand this course. Hesitation can only be construed into cowardice; and since retaliation must follow if the Rebels persist, the sooner it is declared or begun the less bloody and terrible must it necessarily be.

But it is the Emancipation Proclamation which evokes the most unmeasured indignation of the Rebel President. The journals and orators at the North in the interest of the Rebellion, who have constantly denounced and ridiculed the Proclamation as ineffective and absurd, find no support in this expression from that one of their allies who is best qualified to judge. The savage atrocity which could doom to extermination four millions of slaves because rightful authority has proclaimed their freedom, would never have passed the limits of decorous statesmanship and hypocritical humanity, within which Davis on all other subjects studiously keeps, except from the uncontrollable fury of fear. In the case of Butler, moreover, there is the pretext of unjustifiable acts which he presumes the world may not know were never committed, but in the case of the Union officers who are doomed to death as the penalty of association in arms with negroes, or even of capture in any of the States embraced in the Proclamation, there is no shadow of pretense for their murder, except the Proclamation itself, and the impudent fiction which represents them as engaged in the effort to excite servile insurrection.

But we meet Mr. Jefferson Davis on his own ground. Admit for the moment that the Proclamation is intended to excite servile insurrec-

tion. How much worse is an insurrection of blacks than an insurrection of whites? How much worse is an insurrection of blacks, in behalf of their own freedom, than a rebellion of whites fiendishly conceived and bloodily pursued for the sole purpose of perpetuating the foulest system of Slavery the world ever shuddered at? Abraham Lincoln is the Constitutional President of the Government against which Carolina revolted before she knew he had been elected. Jefferson Davis is the leader of a Conspiracy, of an insurrection for the overthrow of that Government which not even he denies to have been constitutionally established, which had not and could not have done one act against any right, real or alleged, of the insurrectionary States, when the Rebellion was fanned into flame and the Cotton States precipitated into revolution, in pursuance of a scheme conceived thirty years before and steadily pursued meanwhile by men who had repeatedly sworn to support the Government they were presently undermining, and who have since crowned a long series of crimes—of theft, and perjury, and lurking treason—by open rebellion and armed resistance to law, and by murders only equaled in number by the unprovoked barbarity of each. Insurrection against Free Government is a claim to the sympathy and admiration of mankind, but insurrection against Slavery and in behalf of Freedom and Free Government exposes our country to detestation and our officers to cold-blooded assassination!

But the Proclamation does not incite to insurrection. It is meant to detach the slaves from the service of the Rebellion of which they have been from the beginning the bulwark and means of support. Hitherto the policy of our Government has been undeclared. The negro, though with singular sagacity always aware that on the whole our triumph must be for his benefit, has yet been deceived, outraged, flung back into Slavery so often in his efforts in our behalf and even after he had done valuable service to the Union arms, that the time when he might safely become an ally has remained continually uncertain, and his freedom only a perilous chance. It is this uncertainty which the Proclamation removes. Every negro—for the marvelously rapid transmission of news by secret channels among the slaves long since spread the glad tidings to every cabin—every negro knows now that he is sure of a welcome inside the Union lines. There are four million hearts to whom this certainty comes as the long deferred but patiently and confidently awaited declaration of their freedom, and we have therefore by help of the Proclamation Four Millions of unhesitating allies in the heart of the insurrectionary States, among whom there cannot be so few as three hundred thousand effective men, inured to toil and hardship, familiar with the country which our armies must penetrate but do not know, capable of instruction, courageous to face death, and inspired with the hope of freedom. That is what the Proclamation gives us, and what stimulates the savage denunciation and threats with which as Commander-in-Chief of the Rebel armies Jefferson Davis responds to its issue.

—Comment on his reply to the Proclamation, considered as a political measure, we must reserve till to-morrow.

REBEL CORRESPONDENCE.

Whatever is interesting or valuable in the intercepted Rebel correspondence which recently came into the possession of our Government, will be found in the synopsis and copious selections which we print this morning in other columns. They throw considerable light on the persistent efforts making in Europe for diplomatic recognition, and the rebuffs to which the Rebel agents have been obliged to submit; and are especially instructive on the subjects of Rebel finances and Anglo-Rebel shipbuilding. The long letter of Mr. Benjamin to Mr. Slidell, of which we give an abstract, is a wildly distorted account of the campaigns under Pope in Virginia, McClellan in Maryland, and Buell in the West, but it supplies, nevertheless, one or two facts of importance.

It must be considered established by this statement that the movement of Lee upon Washington in August last was determined on before it was known that McClellan was to be withdrawn from the Peninsula. The Rebel Secretary writes without the slightest respect for facts when it is for his interest to misrepresent or deny them, but in this case there is no motive for concealment or falsification. He is speaking of the organization and advance of Pope's army, and in connection with that discussion speaks as follows:

"General Lee about 25,000 men to check Pope's advance, and having decided that a small force would be sufficient to check the advance of the Union army, he determined to send the bulk of the army to the front of the Chickahominy, and was being fast worn down by disease, proceeded with the main body of the army as rapidly as possible to join Gen. Jackson; but the movement was not accomplished as speedily as was desirable, in consequence of our deficiency of means of transportation. Gen. Lee had hoped with his united forces, which were really equal in number to Pope's, to crush the army of that General before it could come to the relief of such a movement was attempted."

There can, therefore, be no longer any doubt that the Rebel General conceived and undertook to execute the very movement the danger of which was foreseen by Gen. Halleck when he found the armies divided on his assuming command, and much earlier by the President, as appears from his recently-published letter.

Richmond was to be left to its fate, or to the chances of such protection as a small corps of observation could afford, while Lee hurried his columns against Washington. The Rebels could well afford to give up their other capital in exchange for ours with its immense stores, its public buildings and treasures, and above all, with its prestige and incalculable value in the eyes of the North and of Europe. In this as in so many other cases the clamor about premature revelation of military movements by the public press is unanswerably rebuked by the disclosure of the facts. Lee's strategy was baffled by the unexpected check which Jackson received at the battle of Cedar Mountain by the sudden rise of the Rapid Anna River, and by the retirement of Pope behind the Rappahannock, which gave time for McClellan's forces to arrive; but it was boldly conceived, entirely without reference to the withdrawal from the Peninsula, and would have been successful but for the causes above stated. McClellan do-

layed the execution of Halleck's order just long enough to have injured Lee's success. If the Peninsula army had not been withdrawn just as it was, or if Lee had not been accidentally delayed, Washington must inevitably have fallen.

Mr. Secretary Benjamin writes wrathfully enough about the intrigue of Napoleon to save Texas from the Southern Confederacy and establish it as an independent Republic, by way of bulwark to his meditated schemes of Mexican conquest. His policy is vigorously denounced as evidence of a disposition to promote the interests of France at the expense of the integrity of the Confederacy, and this too after assurances of friendly disposition toward the Rebel States, and at the crisis of their fate. Very possibly, but suppose the Emperor had been a citizen of the Confederacy, had sworn to support the Government, had shared in its National Councils, had drawn legislative wages from the National Treasury—in other words that instead of being obnoxious to the charge of "selfishness" he stood before the world convicted of theft, perjury and treason, as Mr. Benjamin and his fellow-conspirators stand to-day and will forever stand at the bar of History. What terms could have been found fitly descriptive of his conduct in that case?

The full exhibit of the Rebel schemes for swindling European capitalists on the faith of cotton certificates and bonds based on cotton which is fast locked on this continent by an unprecedented rigorous and effective blockade, and the unblushing complicity of English merchants with this and with plans for building piratical armed vessels in British dock-yards and with British capital, will attract deserved attention. A considerable part of the captured correspondence is said to be still withheld by the Government.

CAPTURE OF ARKANSAS POST.

The brilliant capture of Arkansas Post by the land and naval forces under McClellan and Porter is cheering to the heart and hope of the army and people. Seven thousand Rebels were taken prisoners, five hundred and fifty killed, and nine pieces of artillery captured, beside a vast quantity of warlike stores. Our loss was rather over two hundred. This event took place on the 10th and 11th inst. The place commanded the Arkansas River and the route to the State capital. It is about fifty miles above the junction with the Mississippi. It was naturally of great strength. The guns, mounted on a fort, enlarded the river, and there were the best positions for sharpshooters. The fort is on a high bluff at a bend of the stream, where the channel is narrow.

The army was divided into two parts—one proceeding by way of White River the other by the Arkansas River, joining forces near the place to be assaulted. The army there fought under its new name—the Army of the Mississippi, and right gallantly did it comport itself in taking Arkansas Post—the oldest settlement, by the way, of the State. This place was settled by the French in 1685; and contains about 500 inhabitants.

In regard to the capture of Arkansas Post, the following has been received at Washington:

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1863.
To Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:
The following dispatch is just received:
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, Post of Arkansas, Jan. 14, 1863.

To Major-Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding the Department of the Tennessee.
I have the honor to report that the forces under my command at Arkansas today at 1 o'clock, having secured the post, variously estimated at from seven to ten thousand, together with all its stores, animals, and quantities of war. Rear-Admiral David D. Porter, commanding the Mississippi Squadron, effectively and brilliantly cooperated, accomplishing this complete success.
JOHN A. McCLELLAN, Major-Gen. Commanding.
U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRIGATE *COLORADO*.—The United States steam-frigate *Colorado*, Capt. John R. Goldsborough, from Fort Monroe, arrived here yesterday. The following are her officers:

Captain, John R. Goldsborough; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, Edmund M. Henry; Lieutenant, H. W. Miller; Ensign, Governor K. Howell; Paymaster, John O. McNeill; Chaplain, David S. Jenkins; D. C. Chief Engineer, Richard M. Bartlett; Paymaster, Wm. H. H. Williams; Richard M. Bartlett; Surgeon, J. H. Graham; 1st Lieutenant of Marines, Chas. A. Sullivan; 2nd Lieutenant of Marines, Wm. H. Wainwright; Chas. A. Sullivan; Acting Master, Halls Blanchard; Thomas H. H. Williams; Acting Ensign, Henry A. Charles; 3rd Lieut. Acting in Absence of Surgeon, Charles W. Perkins; 3d Assistant Engineer, Thos. J. Lavery; A. E. McCannell; Robert F. Wallace; H. B. Green; Captain's Clerk, Clifford S. Sims; Surgeon's Clerk, H. A. Hall; Thomas H. Wainwright; Mess-Boys, Chas. A. Sullivan; Acting Master, Halls Blanchard; Thomas H. H. Williams; Acting Ensign, Henry A. Charles; 3rd Lieut. Acting in Absence of Surgeon, Charles W. Perkins; 3d Assistant Engineer, Thos. J. Lavery; A. E. McCannell; Robert F. 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